





## Ghandour; RJ to announce 2 important decisions on Dec. 15

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national airline company will celebrate its 25th anniversary on Dec. 15 by surprising the public with new plans designed to promote the airline's operations and serve national tourism, according to RJ Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Ali Ghandour.

RJ plans to announce two important decisions on that date designed to help the Kingdom embark on a new informational and touristic progress by the year 1990, Ghandour said in a statement published by the Al-Dustour Arabic Daily Saturday.

"Our 90 offices around the world serve air travel to Jordan and the rest of the world. They act as a catalyst to promote tourism and to attract tourist groups to the Kingdom's various attractions and places of interest," Ghandour noted.

He said to promote national tourism industry, RJ recently signed an agreement in Paris for the construction of a tourist village in Aqaba accommodating 600 guests, and two hotels one in Wadi Rum and the other in the ancient Nabatean city of Petra. "RJ expects to transport no less than 25,000 tourists to the country by the year 1990 on an annual basis," Ghandour said.

RJ hopes to expand its present network to all parts of the world with the purpose of bolstering the national economy and promoting tourism, he said. "to maintain the



airline's fleet of aircraft RJ has set up a modern workshop and maintenance facilities that match those of Europe, and has training programmes for its personnel and those from other Arab airlines."

Ghandour announced that RJ made a revenue of JD 101 million in hard currency, spent JD 78 million and had a surplus of JD 23 million in 1987, and said that the national airline company was and still is a major source of revenue for the Jordanian treasury.

"To promote tourism, RJ annually invites foreign writers, journalists, and other prominent personalities to visit Jordan, and organises conferences, cultural and folk festivals to serve the same cause," Ghandour noted.

He said RJ was now operating leased aircraft because it was found that leasing was more profitable than outright purchases.

"Planes that used to cost \$4 million to \$10 million are now worth \$60 to \$150 million, constituting a real burden for the government," Ghandour pointed

out. He said that RJ leases planes for periods ranging from 12 to 25 years and pays banks and other institutions which own the planes annual sums in rent.

"RJ has now sold its Boeing 727 and the company has paid up all the loans and interests, on these planes simply because the Boeing company has stopped manufacturing this type of planes which will be banned from Europe and the USA by 1992," Ghandour explained.

RJ, he said, has now replaced the aging planes with Airbus 320 and leased five Tri Star planes for its operations.

Referring to the Boeing 707 planes, Ghandour said they are banned from landing in Europe and the USA, but the Boeing 727 will stop operating by 1992 because of the numerous crashes they were involved in and the terrible noise they have.

Referring to the transformation of RJ into a public company, Ghandour said this will, take

place in two stages to offer a chance for the private as well as the public sectors to have a share in owning and operating the airline.

First, he said, RJ will be turned over to the government which "will then offer part of its share, probably 10 per cent as an initial stage, to the public. I believe that the government will eventually offer 35 per cent of the RJ shares for sale in Jordan and abroad," Ghandour noted.

The RJ chairman said that the national airline faces the problem of recruiting sufficient number of Jordanian girls to work as stewardesses on board its planes, and therefore it continues to employ foreigners.

He said RJ continues to train and recruit pilots who now number 350, of whom 90 per cent are Jordanians.

Ghandour said RJ does not plan any increases in the current airfare rates especially the long-distance flights.

## King Abdullah Award winner to be announced Thursday

AMMAN (Petra) — The winner of a two-year research and study competition by scholars and historians on Jordanian history earlier this century will be honoured at a ceremony which will be held at the Ministry of Higher Education Thursday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The award, called the King

Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Award for Islamic Culture Research, was first created in 1985 to mark the 50th birthday of His Majesty King Hussein.

The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation), which created the award, said that the competitors should tackle the creation and early development of the

Emirate of Transjordan between 1921 and 1946 and its relation to the Great Arab Revolt, the veteran Arabs who contributed to the establishment of the emirate, and the social and economic life of the emirate.

The award, which bears the name of the late King Abdullah, the founder of the Kingdom, is the first of its kind in the country.

## Syria rejects claims

(Continued from page 1)

Kilhi urged Arab states and the international community to do more to stop Israel from carrying out air raids on southern Lebanon.

He said the presidential vacuum in Lebanon was encouraging the Israeli raids.

## Ziya of Nablus — 5-year-old who paid the price in blood

(Continued from page 1)

perforated lung absorbed particles of food from a sandwich he had been eating at the time of the shooting.

Foreign journalist

On the same day, the first foreign journalist was shot by the Israeli army, also in Nablus. A plastic bullet caused a flesh wound in Neil Cassidy's right leg. The 37-year-old American photographer accompanied Bennis to the occupied West Bank for four and a half weeks. Both Cassidy and Bennis are working on a book on the intifada.

Cassidy was in Nablus to picture newly constructed homes for 12 families who were made homeless after the Israeli army demolished six homes and sealing of four homes during a one-week curfew on Nab-

lus ending Oct. 14.

Bennis explained that the national leadership of the uprising called on the inhabitants of Nablus to defy the "shoot-to-kill" curfew as a response to the demolition of homes. Although the Palestinians paid a high price in casualties, the leadership again called for the defiance of the curfew the following day. "And this time they asked carpenters, painters, plumbers, electricians to come to an unfinished construction site. Within 24 hours the site was transformed into 12 apartments, and the belongings of the families were moved the same day," according to Bennis.

When the curfew was lifted, Cassidy decided to visit the houses. His visit coincided with the visit of Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Troops patrolled the streets,

blocking intersections with military vehicles.

According to Cassidy, children were jeering the soldiers, yelling and chanting, and banging on a tin shutter, but were not throwing rocks. Cassidy was crouched across the street, 150 metres away from the soldiers, photographing the soldiers.

Suddenly, without any warning he was shot.

"The Israeli soldiers claim that the area was a closed military area and that they did not know Neil was there," said Bennis. "But the photograph that was taken an instant before he was shot shows that

there was nobody between the soldiers and Neil."

Forty-five minutes after Cassidy was hospitalised, 40 soldiers surrounded the building. A dozen entered Cassidy's room and tried several times to encourage him to move to an Israeli hospital but Cassidy declined the offer.

Cassidy is now on his way back to the U.S. "Work on the book has been delayed somewhat because Neil has been shot, but we hope by early spring we will provide Americans with what has been built under occupation and against occupation."

**AJLOUNI RETURNS:** Tourism Minister Zuhair Ajlouni and the accompanying delegation Saturday returned home at the conclusion of a seven-day visit to Turkey. While in Turkey, Ajlouni signed with the Turkish minister of tourism and national heritage an agreement providing for encouraging and consolidating cooperation in the field of tourist investment projects (Petra).

## PLAZA

## TIMES

**Friday**  
Sunday & everyday  
**LUNCH BUFFET**  
at the  
**COFFEE SHOP**

JD. 5.500pp

**Saturday**  
**INDIAN NIGHT**  
ENJOY  
OUR DELICIOUS  
**INDIAN BUFFET**  
SPECIALLY  
MADE  
**FOR YOU**

JD. 6.000pp

**Sunday**  
**LOBSTER NIGHT**  
At the  
**ANDALUSIA**

Seafood Hors d'Oeuvres  
Lobster Imperial  
Strawberry Pancakes  
Coffee & Petit Fours  
JD. 8.000pp

**Monday**  
**PRIME RIB NIGHT**  
at the  
**COFFEE SHOP**

Prime Rib,  
Yorkshire Pudding  
Baked Potato  
Garden Peas  
Followed by  
Apple Pie & Cream  
JD. 4.500pp

**Tuesday**  
**SHRIMP NIGHT**  
at the  
**ANDALUSIA**

SEAFOOD Cocktail  
Grilled Shrimps  
or  
Shrimps with  
Spinach Souffle  
Fresh Summer Fruits  
Coffee & Petit Fours  
JD. 8.000pp

**Wednesday**  
**Spanish Speciality**  
**Paella Night**  
at the  
**COFFEE SHOP**  
VEGETABLE & SAFFRON SOUP  
SEAFOOD PIRELLA  
WITH GREEN SALAD

Sweets from our Buffet  
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**Thursday**  
**SEAFOOD NIGHT**  
at the  
**ANDALUSIA**  
Set Menu  
or  
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Every THURSDAY  
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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE	PROGRAMME TWO
14:30 Koran	17:30 La Chanson aux chansons
14:50 Programme review	18:30 L'ecole des Fous
15:00 Football match	19:00 News in French
17:00 Laurel and Hardy	19:15 Sauvage et Beau
17:30 Local programme	19:30 News in Hebrew
18:00 News summary in Arabic	19:45 Varieties programme
18:05 Local programme	20:00 News in Arabic
18:30 Children programme	20:30 Local series
19:40 Programme review	21:30 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic	21:40 Local programme
20:30 Local series	22:20 Arabic programme
21:30 Programme review	23:00 News summary in Arabic
22:00 Local programme	23:10 Programme cont'd.

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& partly on 95.0 KHz. SW  
Tel: 774111-19

PROGRAMME ONE	PROGRAMME TWO
07:00 Morning Show	14:30 News Bulletin
07:30 Newsdesk	14:30 Science Report
08:00 Morning Show	14:30 Concert Hour
08:30 News Summary	14:30 News Summary
09:00 News Summary	14:30 Instrumentals
09:30 News Summary	14:30 Old Favourites
10:00 News Summary	14:30 Listeners' Choice
10:30 News Summary	14:30 News Summary
11:00 News Summary	14:30 Rhythm and Blues
11:30 News Summary	14:30 Newsdesk

### DATE WITH A STAR

20:00 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:05 Evening Show continued  
22:00 News Summary  
23:00 News Headline  
24:00 Close Down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

PROGRAMME ONE	PROGRAMME TWO
06:00 Newsdesk	06:30 English Songs
06:05 Newsdesk	06:35 English Songs
06:10 Newsdesk	06:40 English Songs
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## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**JORDANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP:** President of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and First Deputy Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni Sunday will be decorated with the Soviet "The Friendship of Peoples" Order at the Soviet Embassy (Petra).

**NEW ZARQA BUS TERMINAL:** Zarqa Municipality has announced a tender to construct a bus terminal, together with associated services and utilities. The municipality "projects committee" has invited a number of consultancy firms to prepare designs for a sports city to be set up at Jaraba district (Petra).

**NEW ITALIAN ENVOY:** The Italian government has appointed Francesco De Curten as ambassador designate to Jordan to succeed Luigi Amaduzzi whose tour of duty here has ended. De Curten is due in Amman early in November to take up his duty (Petra).

**GERMAN AIDE ARRIVES TODAY:** A senior West German foreign ministry official, Helmut Shafar, is due here Sunday on a five-day official visit to Jordan during which he will have talks with government officials notably Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, to discuss issues of common interest, after which the German official will also make a tour of a number of economic and touristic sites in the Kingdom (Petra).

**AJLOUN FESTIVAL:** The five-day library cultural festival in Ajloun, which included a local book exhibition, painting exhibition, a children drawing exhibition, and educational film shows, has ended (Petra).

**SCHOOL HEALTH CURRICULUM:** World Health Organisation (WHO) Eastern Mediterranean Regional Director Dr. Hussein Al Jaziri will arrive in Amman Sunday on a several-day visit during which he will discuss with senior officials relations between Jordan and WHO, and the possibility of a school health curriculum in Jordan (Petra).

**DRUG DEALER JAILED:** The military court has sentenced Muhammad Hassan Ali Farwati to ten years of imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of JD 7,000 for trafficking in heroine (Petra).

**HADIDI RETIRES:** Antiquities Department Director Adnan Al Hadidi has been retired in accordance with a cabinet decision. The retirement will take effect as of Nov. 1, 1988 (Petra).

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### ART EXHIBITIONS

- A paintings exhibition by Sudanese artist Mohammad Khalil, at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- An art exhibition by Ahmed Na'wash at the French Cultural Centre.
- A plastic art exhibition by Iyad Al Masri at the Housing Bank Complex.
- A paintings exhibition by Hind Nasser at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### OTHER EXHIBITIONS

- Annual book exhibition at Prince Hassan Secondary School, Karak.
- An educational technology exhibition at the Yarmouk University.
- A book exhibition at the civilian wing of Mo'ta University.
- The Social Security Corporation exhibition which includes maps, charts, drawings and publications by the corporation at the Professional Association Complex, Irbid.
- Islamic book exhibition at the Islamic Cultural Centre for Men in Karak.

### CONCERT

- A piano recital by Thaila Myers at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

### LECTURE

- A lecture by Jordanian Astronomy Amateurs Society members on recent topics at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:00 p.m.

### FILM

- A feature film entitled "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

## Rifai holds talks with new Tunisian envoy

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office Saturday with the newly appointed Tunisian Ambassador to Jordan Mohannad Al Munji Al Habibi who had presented his credentials to His Majesty King Hussein on Oct. 16.

Al Habibi succeeds Said Ben Mustapha who had served in his post here since 1985.

The prime minister also Saturday received Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi who has ended his tour of duty in Jordan.

## University runs farm management programme

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long training seminar on farm management opened in Amman Saturday with the participation of 25 researchers and agricultural engineers from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The participants will discuss matters related to the management of farms, such as decision on farm operations and crops, cost accounting of agricultural output and preparation of budgets for agricultural projects.

The director of projects department at the Ministry of Agriculture who opened the first session said the training seminar is designed to help pool expertise and experience from different farm management research centres.

## Committee probes further resources for Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — An Islamic committee of experts set up to draw up a plan to confront Israel's colonial policies in the occupied Arab territories has recommended a continued search for various resources to contribute to the process of supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under Israeli rule, according to Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, director general of the Department of Palestinian Affairs.

Qatanani, who attended the committee meeting in Jeddah, said that discussion revolved around efforts to provide the Palestinians with means to counter and about Israel's plans of establishing settlements in Arab-owned land.

Qatanani said he submitted to the nine-member committee a Jordanian memorandum, outlining the dangers inherent in Israel's colonial policies and escalated arbitrary measures against the Palestinian people now involved in a popular uprising.

## Ministry seeks student help for olive harvests

AJLOUN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture is seeking the help of schools and other organisations for farmers in the Ajloun district to harvest this year's olive crop.

A spokesman for a committee assigned to enlist help to the farmers Saturday issued an appeal to the public to help in the campaign to collect the olives which is due to begin Nov. 1.

The appeal was issued following a policy meeting held at the Department of Agriculture here.

He added that the committee has asked local municipal and rural councils to prepare lists of farmers wishing to receive assistance in the olive harvest so that sufficient students can be allocated to help in the operation.

## Regional seminar on technical cooperation opens

# Kanaan blames bureaucracy for inefficient resource management

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional seminar on technical cooperation management and improving the efficiency of employees in the use of technical assistance provided by Arab and international organisations opened in Amman Saturday with the participation of eight Arab states.

bureaucracy and the poor performance and efficiency of some employees.

These problems, he said, adversely affect the organisation and planning of projects and hold up negotiations on agreements and the implementation of different stages of other schemes.

Wafiq Husni, representative of the World Bank who organised the seminar together with the Amman-based Arab Organisation

of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) said that the World Bank normally allocates a good part of its financial resources and experience and skills to promote technical cooperation programmes.

The present seminar, he added, will serve as a good contribution to the improvement of technical cooperation programmes in the Arab countries, Husni said.

Other speakers included the director of the World Bank's Economic Development Institute and the AOAS's director general, both of whom expressed hope that the delegates will arrive at constructive recommendations and resolutions.

Taking part in the seminar are delegates from Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Tunisia, North and South Yemen, Lebanon and representatives of a number of Arab and international organisations.



Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan Saturday opens regional seminar on technical cooperation in Amman (Petra photo)

## Dudin back from India

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Marwan Dudin returned to Amman Saturday at the end of a working visit to India intended to bolster Jordanian-Indian relations especially in labour related affairs.

In a statement at the airport, Dudin said he signed with his Indian counterpart an agreement on organising the employment of Indian workers in the Kingdom.

The agreement stipulates that no worker will be hired in Jordan without prior knowledge and approval of the Ministry of Labour in Jordan which coordinates matters with the Indian authorities and in accordance with the Kingdom's needs, the minister noted.

Dudin said he toured a number of Indian states, met with their regional labour ministers, inspected industrial and labour experiments and installations.

The minister also met with representatives of Indian organisations which are currently implementing projects in Jordan.

## Fire destroys Marka nylon factory

AMMAN (Petra) — A huge fire in Marka early Saturday razed a nylon-bag factory to the ground and caused extensive damage to a number of residential flats on the second floor and a nearby garage, but no casualties.

A spokesman for the Civil Defence Department (CDD), said that 13 fire engines from different CDD centres and Amman Airport took part in the fire fighting operation which lasted for more than three hours.

The CDD was informed of the

fire at around 2:30 in the morning Saturday and the first fire engine reached the factory four minutes later.

CDD men were able to rescue 10 people besieged by the fire in their homes, and succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to other areas, and by 6 a.m., the fire was out.

Investigation is now underway to determine the causes of the fire that razed the factory which operated around the clock, according to CDD Director General Khaled Tarawneh.

Tarawneh expressed the view that carelessness might have caused the fire.

Previous fires of the same nature in Amman had been deliberate, he noted, started by owners in order to get compensation from insurance companies.

He advised factories which deal with inflammable materials to take extra precautionary measures and added that the CDD will take strict measures against those who try to tamper with the country's economic interests.

## Hang out at the Marriott this Halloween!

Al Rababa's ghoulish couldron is here again. Join us for a spook-tacular evening of live music, mischief, and merriment all Halloween night (31 October) starting at 8:30 pm.

When games, prizes and food, all have that spellbinding touch!

Don't be too scared to venture out and miss the enchantment, have a fiendishly good time!

Dress up, drink up, eat up!

Marriott people know how.



AMMAN  
**Marriott**  
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## HALLOWEEN!

AMMAN (J.T.) — If you thought you saw an unusual number of witches, pumpkins, pirates, Superman, mummies, goblins and assorted brands of monsters riding in the back seats of cars Saturday around the 6th Circle area of Jabal Amman, you saw correctly — for the children of the Abdul Hamid Shara' School had donned their Halloween best for their school's annual celebration of the day before All Saints Day. The accompanying photos reflect the variety and ingenuity of the costumes prepared by the children and their parents.





## Jordan Times

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## Breaking the ice

THE noble mission undertaken by the United States and the Soviet Union to rescue two whales trapped in the frozen waters of Alaska is an exemplary case of superpower cooperation. The vigilance over the fate of the two giant mammals marooned just a mile from the open sea, and the actual work done by the Soviet ice-breaker and American helicopters to cut the ice formations around the two whales, reflect a fine human concern that proves that there is a streak of remarkable caring that permeates even the powerful nations of the world. And hopefully, this outstanding manifestation of goodwill towards man's fellow creatures can be nurtured and emulated elsewhere in the four corners of the earth where there is a clear shortage of humanitarianism and compassion.

There are many regional and international conflicts and disputes that are also trapped in a political quagmire and caused, in part at least, by superpower rivalries. Such enmeshed human problems still await similar superpower cooperation to break the ice, as it were, from around them. If Moscow and Washington can have the heart and will to save the lives of two whales, surely they must also have the compassion and the political will to save humanity everywhere from the scourges of wars and destruction. We are not thinking only in terms of Middle East conflicts, but rather have in mind the problems that afflict all humanity, whether in Latin America, Africa, Asia or Europe.

The beautiful and almost fairy tale episode of the two whales needs to proliferate and multiply to impact on man as well. The whales in question had a short distance to go before reaching safe waters and sanctuary. Mankind, on the other hand, has thousands of miles to travel before reaching safe haven.

In this sense, we envy the two whales which garnered the attention and concern of Moscow and Washington, and completed their journey to peace, stability and a normal life.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Saturday discussed the coming Israeli parliamentary elections and said that the Arabs do not bet on which party will win, because the result will not be the only factor that can revive the peace process. The paper said that an Arab unified action and strong Arab stand are the important factors for the future of the Middle East; and for this reason Jordan has supported Iraq and seeks to find a solution for the Lebanese crisis. Jordan, it added, wants to pool the resources of all Arab states in the face of the common challenges. The current flurry of diplomatic contacts among Arab leaders, the paper noted, are designed to mobilise Arab countries efforts to achieve that goal. The situation in the Arab World and not the results of the coming elections in Israel should be the basis for the Arab nation's strategy, the paper said.

Al Dustour daily commented Saturday on a statement by the Central Bank's Deputy Governor Maher Shukri as published in Al Dustour, and said that the statement is marked with optimism following the recent government regulations concerning the exchange rates. Shukri, it said, has given detailed explanation of the government measures, thus putting an end to rumours and undue apprehension on the part of the public. Shukri's statements that the exchange rates are stabilising and that the dollar will witness further decline brought about relief to the Jordanian citizens in general and the merchants and importers in particular, the paper added. What is more reassuring, the paper said, is Shukri's announcement that the government harbours no plans to restrict any expatriates' withdrawal of their capital. The statement, it added, will no doubt help bring about stability to the money markets in Jordan.

Sawt Al Shabab daily discussed the crisis in Lebanon and said that the situation there is becoming more intolerable and threatening grave consequences. Lebanon is an Arab country which had contributed to the development in the Arab World and has faced with the Arab states all the consequences of external challenges and it is therefore imperative for the Arab Nation to come to the aid of that country and help it reach peace, the paper noted. The paper said that Arab leaders ought to heed King Hussein's call for extending support to efforts designed to bring about peace to Lebanon and to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity.



Waheed - Al Dustour

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

### Decent life

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday calls on the government to take urgent measures to ensure that citizens with limited income would continue to live decently within their means as they used to do before the recent rise in prices. The various seminars and the discussions can by no means bring any hope to the ordinary citizen, especially those employees with limited income who see their wages being eroded by the new high prices that make it impossible to cope with the new situation, the writer, Fakhr Kaawar notes. What the small employees and the ordinary citizens are concerned about is whether they would be able to buy vegetables, fruit and meat to feed their families and whether their children can still buy school requirements and clothes. Kaawar adds. He urges the concerned authorities to make a detailed study of the employees' income and decide on measures to ensure a reasonably decent life for this sector of the Jordanian public.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Economic measures — why now?

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THE economic measures recently taken by the government can be classified under three categories. First, the simplification of entry to and exit from the market. Licensing was practically abolished and replaced by simple registration of new industries. Second, the flotation of the interest rate and exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar by the Central Bank of Jordan, which resulted in a decline from its overvalued level to a more reasonable and realistic value. Third, a cut in the budget deficit to be achieved by a reduction in recurring expenses and cancellation or postponement of capital expenditure.

Many objected to these measures, but we are not aware of any alternative policies being put forward by those who objected. For our part, we did not object to any of these measures because we had been demanding them repeatedly since 1982. However, we can express strong reservations concerning the timing. The government should have taken these measures several years ago. Earlier action would have been more potent and effective. Adjustment could have started in more comfortable circumstances, and measures could have been taken from a position of strength rather than taking them as a last resort when there were no more options available.

However, I do understand the political factors which tempt a politician in office to avoid making the tough decisions which could cause complaints and result in a loss or damage to popularity.

Inactivity is perhaps even more tempting in the Middle East, where regional and international circumstances may change abruptly and without advance warning. Apparently, some officials were hoping that something will happen and help us out of troubles, such as a happy end of the Gulf war, a substantial rise in world oil prices, an international conference and a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis followed by an Israeli withdrawal, a massive Arab or foreign financial aid, or any other crucial development which could alter the steady deterioration of the fundamentals of the economy and imbalances in trade and payments.

Because I do understand these political factors, I was genuinely afraid that the government may not act until after they sell the monetary gold owned by the Central Bank and use all its proceeds to postpone the moment of truth.

Although the government was late in taking action, I should admit with all fairness that it could have waited six months or one

year more, by liquidating the one million ounces of gold carried by Central Bank, and consuming their proceeds in supporting the Jordanian dinar just as it allowed the melt down and consumption of all the country's once excellent reserves of convertible currencies in pursuing this unrealistic goal and putting the Jordanian economy and the national security at the service of a strong dinar instead of the opposite.

The important thing is that the adjustment has finally started while the Central Bank of Jordan still owns gold bullion worth of \$410 million, over and above the remaining convertible dollars, little as they may be, which lends them a measure of credibility.

I personally draw comfort from the role I played last year in the local press to make the sale of gold look as a politically embarrassing operation, which should not be undertaken except as a last resort and only after facing the situation with a comprehensive package of economic policies, along with clear targets and timetable. This has not fully happened yet, but we have had a good start and have summoned the nerve to go ahead.

The real test of the seriousness of the government is the 1989 budget, now under preparation. It is the signal to the market and the people what correction or lack of it, is in store.

## 'No state is an island'

The following is the keynote address made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to the 30th anniversary meeting of the Club of Rome in Paris on Thursday October 27.

IT GIVES me great pleasure to be among this distinguished gathering of eminent public figures. I am delighted and honoured to be asked to deliver the keynote address of this session of the Club of Rome Conference on its 30th Anniversary.

The subject of my address is "Governability in Complexity and Uncertainty". I need not point out that the choice of the topic is not mine. As such I had to think hard and long about it. Permit me to inform you what I understand by this intractable title. Governability, which I take to be the capacity to govern and govern well, has a direct correlation to the growing complexity of the processes of government which makes the formulation of sound policies and their correct implementation uncertain. What I am going to do is not confine myself to the dynamics of domestic politics, or deal merely with problems of political economy, but digress into the field of international relations. I no longer believe that the governability of any particular state is simply a domestic matter influenced by local factors in isolation of all others. Interdependence has been a feature of the way nations have conducted their affairs for a long time. Events and incidents in one part of the world, and the way they evolve and develop, have a direct bearing on what happens elsewhere.

It would be helpful, at the outset, to distinguish between a number of interrelated concepts in this regard. I have already used three of them: state, nation and government. State and nation are not necessarily synonymous. A state may not be coextensive with the existential location of a nation. All nations and states have some kind of government; some more formal and efficient than others, which becomes a question at the heart of my talk: governability.

Allow me then to start with a simple and a fundamental definition of a state. As S.E. Finer, professor of government and public administration at my Alma Mater, Oxford University, said: "A state is a territorially delimited population who have accepted a common form of government." The question of governability is dependent on two important elements of that acceptance. First whether the role played by government is accepted with regard to all political conflicts arising within the population, or only some of them. Second is the manner of that acceptance, whether it is simply the recognition of overwhelming force or similar sanctions on the part of the ruler, or whether it is some kind of moral acceptance. In other words whether a government is engaged in the exercise of power and coercion or whether that power has been translated into authority. For government action to be authoritative it requires a degree of moral acceptance. Thus consent becomes a crucial element to the question of governability. To have that kind of authority politics would have to be institutionalised, i.e. the exercise of power must be conducted in accordance with certain socially approved standards, generally known as the rule of law.

While the state is invariably a national entity, its people, though a political community, may not be a single and uniform nation. Nationalism, writes Elie Kedourie, holds that humanity is naturally divided into nations, that nations are known by certain characteristics which can be ascertained, and that the only legitimate type of government is

national self-government. While national self-government is legitimate because it is based on consent, there are few nation states in the world which correspond strictly to this specific definition. It is arguable that groups congregating for a temporary purpose assume a corporate identity. Therefore, people who are bound by internationally recognised frontiers, and who have accepted a common organ of government, assume the corporate entity of a national state irrespective of the social, linguistic and religious differences they possess. What really matters is the fact that the individuals who occupy a set of offices are regarded as the final arbiters in all matters disputed within that political community.

In short, the authority of the state must be above all else, its monopoly over the means of coercion is total and its access to them boundless. This may sound like advocating a system of autocratic government. There is nothing further from the truth. Since society has accepted the rule of law it has become institutionalised, not only in the evolution of a system of government but in the formation of professional, occupational and economic associations. A case has been put forward in which it has been argued that because society is ipso facto pluralist by virtue of the multiplicity of its institutions, the state must be regarded as only one of a number of sovereign agencies to which allegiance is expressed.

As such a state is not the only sovereign and its power is limited. The limitations correspond to the degree, status and functions of the professional organisations, and the loyalty of their respective members to them. The contention is that the individuals are not seen as the only units of which society is composed. The professional bodies, too, have distinct personalities and should be accorded the privileges of the citizen under the rule of law. They exist for purposes as vital as the state, and must exercise as full control over matters of concern to their own members. The denial of the omnipotence and omniscience of the state was meant to protect the rights of minorities to decide issues of vital concern to special corporate groups, leaving the sovereignty of the state intact to determine issues of common concern to all. While this was the view of Joseph Paul-Boncour, Harold Laski went further to emphasise not merely the normative aspects of sovereignty in modern society, but the actualities by denying that monistic theory corresponds to reality. Laski had the British trade union movement in mind, and I believe Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has shown how wrong he was.

The point at which I am driving is really a very simple one. Unless we do establish the ground rules for governability, which I take to mean the capacity of government to perform its function well, it will be impaired. There could not be immunities from the power and authority of the state except by common consent. Government, as the compulsory organisation and instrument of the state, rules are mandatory on all those living inside its territory. So a state has the following attributes which impinge on its capacity to govern.

1. It is a territorially defined association.
2. It embraces, compulsorily, all the persons in that territory.
3. It possesses the monopoly of violence throughout that territory which makes the final arbiter in all disputes, even without the moral authority.
4. It has a common form of government whose authority has been acknowledged by its people.

A state may bestow all these attributes on its government and still its capacity to govern remains



"There could not be immunities from the power and authority of the state except by common consent."

impaired. The reason for this is not the crucial question of consent. I take it for granted that government is not possible without a degree of consent, no matter how limited on the part of its population. The underlying cause today is the complexity of its functions and the variety of demands made upon it by its citizenry. As the world becomes more civilised and grows more interdependent, the innocent phrase, "essential services" which have to be provided, becomes more onerous and menacingly burdensome. It has gone beyond the provision of water, electricity and sewerage. Transport and communications to facilitate mobility of men and materials, health and education, to maintain the physical and intellectual well-being of a society, trade and industry, agriculture and irrigation, have all become essential services which government either supervises or provides directly.

This led to centralised planning and control, all of which make demands on limited resources and a bureaucracy incapable of meeting the challenge. The scarcity of resources had led to the terrible problem of aid and dependency coupled with the ravages of indebtedness. It is clear that bureaucratic muddle and inefficiency of the centralised economy has precipitated the twin phenomenon of Perestroika and Privatisation.

The complexity of modern living which impairs governability and creates uncertainty is not confined to the increasing demands on government to assume more and deplete resources by spreading them widely and more thinly, but it is also influenced by the method and means deployed to overcome these difficulties. Countries of the third world are desperate to escape the poverty trap and have had to contend with two concomitant problems which make government difficult and the future uncertain.

They have embarked on a process of modernisation. This process has entailed the overhaul of government, galvanising the economy, shaking up society, reforming old institutions and introducing new ones to cope with the provisions set out to be necessary for a modern state. The device by which this process is followed is a development programme. All third world countries have them and some are commendable, not only in the conceptual framework they have adopted, but in implementation as well. The tragedy is

that modernisation has proved no panacea. More often than not it has created more problems than it resolved. It has caused considerable social and economic dislocations with which most governments have found it extremely difficult to deal. Apart from the spiritual famine created, consumerism has reigned supreme in a barren and totally materialised environment in which the individual has lost his soul because of the estrangement from traditional values and standards of ethics.

Modernisation brought in its wake some tangible problems. The first is international indebtedness. The anxiety of the developing countries to achieve a higher standard of living for their people was matched by the enthusiasm of the international bankers to lend huge sums which most of these countries could not afford to borrow, let alone repay. The straight jackets in which they find themselves have led many of them to abandon their programme to the disillusionment of their people. Austerity and credit restrictions have inevitably led to the rescheduling of debts. They may have to be written off leaving a number of white elephants as permanent monuments to the folly of man, and hopefully a reminder that this kind of thing should not happen again. However, the only result is a damage to the capacity of government to govern well, and an uncertain future.

It has been said that no man is an island. In the context of international relations systems we may conclude that no state is an island (though there are many island states). Although international indebtedness has indicated this clearly, it has been more glaringly exposed by the Soviet attempt to renovate and modernise their economy and system of government under the general guidelines of perestroika. It would be unethical of me to comment on the merits of the old system or the merits of the new proposed programme. What interests me, however, is the debate outside the Soviet Union on whether Mr. Gorbachev should be helped in the implementation of his reform proposals for a more efficient government and streamlined economy. The question which is constantly posed is whether a more prosperous Soviet Union under a vigorous and reforming leadership would become more of a partner or a much powerful foe for the West. Thus East-West power politics becomes an important consideration even for the

superpowers to determine the question of governability.

In the final analysis, however, it is the domestic dynamics of politics which determine the capacity of government. There is a direct correlation between this capacity and the consent it receives. In the last two decades or so we have witnessed an increasing tendency on the part of ethnic and religious communities to assert a separate corporate identity in many parts of the world. There is of course nothing unusual about this when it is done within the institutionalised framework of any given state. It becomes a menace when the existing institutions are unable to accommodate these claims. Defiance, disruption and rebellion, against the accepted modes of conducting public affairs and the resolutions of conflict, become a convenient resort. There is little doubt that unless these assertions can be subsumed and accommodated they will present a challenge to government, undermining its capacity to govern.

Governability is just as adversely affected by natural and man-made disasters as by the systems governing international relations. Floods, drought and famine have been only too familiar occurrences. Chernobyl has been overshadowed by the conclusion of the INF treaty and the continuing talks on the reduction of strategic weapons, but the spectre of atomic arms proliferation and the dreaded nuclear winter still threaten mankind. Those dangers have a habit of ignoring territorial integrity as they recognise no national boundaries. A body with which I have been associated, the International Commission on Humanitarian Issues, has published several monographs pointing out the implications of these phenomena. If they are seriously to be dealt with they have to be addressed collectively. Bilateralism in this respect is self-defeating. The spectacle of famine and food mountains on either side of a lake, the Mediterranean, is not a problem for just France and the Sudan. Germany and Ethiopia or Britain and Uganda, but for all of them. Equally so the floods of Bangladesh are not a question of flood control in that country. The root cause lies far upstream, and the problem of deforestation has to be tackled by Bangladesh, Nepal and India, amongst many others.

It is clear that governability is not simply influenced by the complexity of domestic politics, the scarcity of economic resources and the increasing demands made upon them, but by the way and manner in which international relations are conducted. To secure a more certain future we need to alleviate the problems facing the various governments of the world. A broader regional focus is required to eliminate primordial passions and overcome narrow concepts of national interests. While economic cooperation presupposes a degree of political stability and accommodation, it is equally true that one way of breaking out of the political straight jackets is to divert matters to common economic concerns. Inter-regional cooperation will provide a counterpoint to what may disdainfully be described as the "politics of gestures". Despite the devastatingly caused by wars and internal strife, there has been a marked increase in skills and wealth which need to be put to more constructive uses. A lasting solution to the problems of poverty and underdevelopment can only be found on the basis of integration in the world economy and not by looking inwards to narrow internal markets. The European model, as the 1992 deadline for the dismantling of barriers rapidly approaches, provides a paradigm that will hopefully supplant the anachronistic blue-prints currently being advocated by extremists in Israel and elsewhere in the region.

It is within this spirit that Jordan has been advocating the idea of regional and inter-regional programmes for economic development to overcome various discrepancies in the provision of economic resources within a

Eurasian framework. It seeks the integrated development of the Asian Rim of Europe, or the European Rim of Asia, in cooperation with the leading industrial nations in Europe, North America and the Far East on the one hand, and with countries of South Asia on the other. A plan of this kind can provide an answer to the political and economic problems of the most disturbed region in the world and forms the basis for closer linkages with Europe and Asia so that a more harmonious and balanced pattern of economic power evolves amongst the different regions of the world.

The interdependence of the world community in its different regions is indivisible. The Octo-

"It is clear that governability is not simply influenced by the complexity of domestic politics, the scarcity of economic resources and the increasing demands made upon them, but by the way and manner in which international relations are conducted."

ber 1987 stockmarket crash came swiftly in the wake of the World Bank annual meetings in Washington in September. It is ironic that the need for increased international cooperation and coordination in dealing with the major economic issues facing the world was the overriding theme of the Washington meetings of last year. The three ugly sisters of external debt, exchange rates instability and trade imbalances seemed to have been joined by a fourth — the crisis in the financial markets.

The October 1987 crash, according to some estimates, cost the surplus Arab nations more than \$25 billion. This loss came at a time of a sharp economic slowdown in the Arab region as a whole. A basic reappraisal of conventional investment criteria, both at the international and regional levels, is clearly warranted.

However, the recent IMF and World Bank meetings were held against a more optimistic backdrop. New forecasts by the IMF indicate that the world economy has overcome the after-effects of Black Monday. The IMF forecast a boom in the developed world this year, but the developing countries have not been doing so well. One modest mark of progress was the agreement to write off debts or reduce interest paid by sub-Saharan African countries. Nevertheless, some analysts still question the sustainability of the current international economic situation and ominously predict future crashes with dire consequences for the global economy.

It can hardly be overemphasised that major international economic issues facing the Superpowers and other industrial countries should be tackled in full coordination with the challenges facing the developing countries. These challenges are multi-dimensional and go beyond the Third World debt crisis.

Summitry at the Superpower and G7 level emphasises the basic interdependence of the world community. A parallel mechanism, dealing with the concerns of the developing nations and with urgent regional issues, will avoid asymmetry and complement the efforts of leaders to promote world stability and progress. To be sure, regional efforts and perspectives for development can only serve to underpin global peace and prosperity. Jordan, for its part, has initiated a dialogue on these issues with a number of regional countries and others from the leading industrial nations. I do not feel too sanguine about the prospects and the eventual outcome.



MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Pope urges spread of peace message

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II Friday urged Christians and Muslims to work together in their countries to spread the message of peace. The Pope spoke to a group of Muslims and Christians from Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Sudan. The group ended a three-day meeting in Assisi Friday that sought to improve cooperation and understanding between Muslims and Christians. "The challenge before you is to spread the message of peace, to practice peace in your homes and neighbourhoods and places of work, to make peace where there is none, to build understanding and peaceful cooperation between Muslims and Christians in your own countries," the Pope said.

Egyptian professors observe one-day strike

ASSIUT, Egypt (AP) — More than 1,000 university professors at Assiut University staged a 24-hour strike Saturday to protest alleged mistreatment of a colleague by a police officer. Muhammad Habib, a Muslim fundamentalist member of parliament and head of the university's teaching faculty club, warned that if security authorities continued to ignore the incident, similar strikes would be held in universities all over the country. Assiut University campuses and branches in the nearby southern cities of Sohag, Qena and Asswan, were empty Saturday. The strike was to end Sunday morning.

No more hostage releases in Reagan era

NEW YORK (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said Friday he did not expect that any more American hostages in Lebanon would be released during the Reagan administration. CBS television news reported. Asked in an interview if his personal opinion there was a chance the U.S. hostages could be freed soon, Qadhafi said through a translator: "Not under Reagan's administration, anyway."

Jews should not fear arms sales to Arabs

LOS ANGELES (R) — President Reagan, making a remark by Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci, said Friday that American Jews and members of Congress should not object when the United States proposes arms sales to moderate Arab states. "Our judgment should be respected on when we have decided that we

can make a sale of that kind," said Reagan, responding to a question from the audience following a speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. Carlucci, in an October 21 speech to the American Arab Affairs Council in Huntington, West Virginia, said critics in Congress and elsewhere should stop objecting to major arms deals with friendly Arab countries.

Relief groups negotiating with Sudan

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Friday international relief agencies are negotiating with the Sudanese government and rebel groups to deliver food to a town where 8,000 people were reported to have died of starvation. State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said the talks involved an arrangement to "provide equal relief" to the government-held town of Aweil, where the 8,000 deaths were reported, and the rebel-held town of Akn. The New York Times reported Friday that after two weeks of trying the United States had been blocked from delivering food to Aweil in southern Sudan.

Iran marks death of Khomeini aide

NICOSIA (R) — Iran Saturday marked the death of one of the men who helped spread the Islamic revolution of its spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khatami died from an unspecified illness at a Tehran hospital Thursday. He was 84. The Iranian news agency IRNA, nonaffiliated in Cyprus, said Khatami, the father of Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance Muhammad Khatami, campaigned against ignorance during his lifetime. In June, 1963, just before Khomeini was exiled to Iraq, he commissioned Khatami to spread his writings to the people of Iran who were struggling against the shah's rule, IRNA said.

Amnesty: People still tortured in Turkey

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — The Belgian branch of Amnesty International Friday alleged people were still being jailed and tortured for political reasons in Turkey. Representatives of the Belgian organisation claimed at a news conference that five prisoners had died under torture during the first half of this year. They said that thousands of political prisoners were still in Turkish jails, most of them jailed after a fake trial. "Any person arrested for political motives still risks being tortured in Turkey," the Belgian spokesman said.

Tehran moves closer to compromise, links troop withdrawal to navigation

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iran's U.N. ambassador said Friday that his government will give up its right to search ships for war material bound for Iraq if the agreement is linked to a withdrawal of troops from the battle front.

Ambassador Mohammad Jafar Mahallati insisted, however, that Iran will never consider amending or renegotiating the 1975 treaty that defines the southern border between Iran and Iraq as running down the middle of the Shatt Al Arab waterway. The issues of waterway rights and freedom of navigation have deadlocked the Iran-Iraq peace talks. The negotiations opened Aug. 25 in Geneva, shifted to New York at the end of September, and reconvened Monday in Geneva.

On Wednesday, Iraqi ambassador Ismael Kittani repeated Iraq's position that the treaty must be renegotiated to guarantee Iraq's use of the passage, now blocked by sunken ships, unexploded ordnance and an eight-year accumulation of silt.

Kittani said Iran must agree to begin dredging the waterway and must guarantee Iraq's right of free navigation in the Gulf and Strait of Hormuz, halting its searches of ships bearing military cargo to Baghdad.

Mahallati, who two weeks ago said Iran would "never relinquish its right" to seize war cargo until a final peace treaty was signed, took one step toward compromise.

"We are ready to accept a logical interlink between the question of troops withdrawal and the cessation of our right to search ships in the Gulf," he told reporters.

Thousands of Iranian and Iraqi troops are dug in along their 1,000-kilometre front line, which has been quiet since a ceasefire took effect Aug. 20.

A U.N. report issued this week, however, warns of the

volatile situation on the front, where the troops are only 10 metres apart in places.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the Security Council have called on both sides to solidify their truce by withdrawing to the internationally recognised border.

Kittani also seemed to express a more flexible Iraqi stance Wednesday when he said that under any agreement over waterway rights, both nations would have the right to use the passage.

Mahallati said that Iraq's real goal is to abrogate the 1975 treaty and gain control over the waterway, which has been Iraq's principal sea lane.

"The 1975 agreement cannot be touched, revised, amended, modified," said the Iranian ambassador.

A gap remains between the Iranian and Iraqi positions, although their differences have narrowed since the round of talks in New York a month ago.

In Charleston, South Carolina, hundreds of family members and friends gathered to welcome

home sailors on four U.S. guided missile frigates that escorted U.S.-flagged oil tankers in the Gulf.

The four Oliver Hazard Perry-class ships, with about 800 sailors altogether, returned home to Charleston naval base on Friday, six months to the day after they left.

The ships left Charleston on April 28 to join the U.S. navy's Middle East task force, escorting convoys of Kuwaiti tankers and other neutral vessels.

British continue mine-clearing operations

British minehunters are leading an international operation to clear mines from a 483 kilometre-long shipping lane in the Gulf, the Foreign Office said Friday.

The three British Hunt class vessels have been in the Gulf since September 1987, and have cleared large areas of mines to allow the free flow of world shipping.

U.S. report: Soviets moved advanced fighter planes into Afghanistan

NEW YORK (AP) — U.S. officials say they may protest the deployment by the Soviet Union of 30 advanced ground attack

planes in Afghanistan, the New York Times reported Saturday. The newspaper quoted unidentified State Department officials

as saying the Soviet MiG-27 jets arrived at Shindand air base in western Afghanistan about a week ago.

The MiG-27 is designed to attack ground targets with bombs, cannon and missiles, the officials said. The United States learned of the deployment from satellite photographs, administration officials told the Times.

One State Department official said it appears the Soviets are getting ready for more offensive operations in Afghanistan, the Times reported. However, a Defence Department official suggested the planes might be intended to protect Soviet troops from rebel attacks during the next phase of their withdrawal.

Under a U.N.-sponsored accord signed in Geneva last spring, Moscow agreed to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan between May 15 and next Feb. 15. United Nations observers said the Kremlin met its pledge to complete the removal of half of the troops by Aug. 15, but no major Soviet troops withdrawals have taken place since then.

Moscow recently hinted it may alter its pullout timetable because of alleged interference by Pakistan and United States. The rebels, armed mainly by Washington, operate from bases inside Pakistan.

Earlier this week, the chairman of the Afghan rebel alliance, Burhanuddin Rabbani, said the Soviets were deploying new high altitude TU-16 bombers in Afghanistan. The report in the Times said State Department officials denied that assertion.

Afghanistan relief programme gets Soviet boost

By Robert Walgate and Barbara Bernander

The Soviet Union has offered to contribute far more than any other government to the U.N. programme for the rehabilitation of Afghanistan, and rejects claims that it plans to control the programme. Meanwhile the programme itself waits for the refugees in return of their own accord — probably next Spring.

AN APPARENTLY generous Soviet offer this month to give major support to the billion-dollar United Nations relief and rehabilitation programme for Afghanistan has created some suspicion that the Soviets plan to control the programme.

But Soviet officials have quashed such doubts. In an interview with Panos they re-affirmed that the aid is for "humanitarian purposes" and will be left under the U.N.'s "overwhelming control."

The U.N. programme is to assist repatriation and resettlement of the 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, 2.4 million in Iran, and 2 million displaced persons in Afghanistan itself.

More than one in three of Afghanistan's 20 million people have been displaced since the Soviet entry into the country in December 1979. Since then there has been little international development aid, 40 per cent of the essential, ancient irrigation system has been destroyed, and the country is littered with 4-5 million hidden mines and other anti-personnel weapons.

The work to be done in mine-sweeping, repair, the re-establishment of farming, health systems, education — and self-confidence — is awesome. So the Soviet Union's offer of 400-million-ruble (\$600-million) aid in kind was widely welcomed.

Aleksandr Belonogov, Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, speaking at the Oct. 12 "pledging conference" of the U.N. coordinator for relief to Afghanistan, offered a package of consumer goods and other aid. This makes up two-thirds of the nearly \$900 million so far pledged to the planned \$1.2-billion, 18-month U.N. programme.

The next highest offer from another country is from Japan — for \$60 million, one-tenth the Soviet pledge. The United States has pledged \$77 million.

The Soviets have offered: — Consumer goods, including foodstuffs, fabrics, clothes, footwear, medical supplies, and school appliances.

— Equipment and materials for construction projects under the U.N.-sponsored programmes.

— "Direct deliveries" of consumer goods from republics, regions and cities in the USSR to provinces and cities in Afghanistan.

— 50 million roubles to cover transport costs of international aid across Soviet territory.

But questions were soon raised about the intentions and exact wording of the Soviet offer — wording which is now being clarified in a series of detailed meetings between U.N. officials and Soviet delegates.

The U.N. coordinator — Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan — is very aware that 80 per cent of the aid pledged by countries other than the USSR is " earmarked" for specific projects, leaving him with relatively little room to develop his own aid policy for maximum effect. If two-thirds of his budget were under strong Soviet influence, his room for manoeuvre would be further reduced.

Belonogov said clearly in his announcement that the aid is "to contribute to the U.N. humanitarian economic assistance programmes... through the U.N. coordinator," and is "intended for all provinces."

But sceptics — senior officials speaking privately — still fear that, in practice, much of this support will be under direct Soviet control, and that the Soviets plan to use aid as a means of continuing influence over Afghanistan.

However, a spokesman for the Soviet delegation to the U.N. this month told Panos that the offer "is made on purely humanitarian grounds, not to support one side or the other."

According to the Soviet spokesman, the U.N. coordinator "would have overwhelming control" of the programme. "It would be up to the coordinator to decide where to build or develop a programme," he said, adding nevertheless that there would have to be "cooperation" with the Kabul government. Soviet advisors in Afghanistan could offer much assistance, he said, having had experience in development projects in the country since 1921.

Soviet bilateral aid to Afghanistan — it was some \$720 million in 1988 — would continue, the spokesman said.

Waiting for the refugees

The future of the U.N. relief and rehabilitation programme for the Afghan refugees depends heavily on the refugees themselves, a spokesman for the programme's coordinator, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, said in Geneva this month.

Its application will, in the main, have to wait for the re-

fugees to decide to return home — because under the programme it is they who will be doing the work, rebuilding their homes, roads, irrigating channels and agriculture, and helping to clear up to five million mines.

But for the moment with the hard Afghan winter approaching, the refugees are opting to stay put.

Some of the one million "internally displaced" camped around Kabul, are said to be returning to their lands — partly because of continuing rocket attacks on the city. But the U.N. coordinator so far has no office or officials in Kabul and has been unable to give aid or advice — or even count — the returnees. Moreover U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar is currently pulling U.N. staff out of Kabul because of the fighting.

Where the U.N. coordinator does have help, in the refugee centres outside Afghanistan, work is beginning on training those going home so that they can contribute to the rebuilding effort.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is to manage the reconstruction with the U.N. coordinator, has begun a package of priority programmes for the eastern provinces of Afghanistan. It has started work in cross-border areas and is using non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to improve crop production, veterinary services, rural public works, the provision of tractors and their maintenance, and training.

One U.N.-supported NGO project covers the production of artificial limbs and braces for the 50,000 people classed as "severely affected." According to the coordinator, ten times more people could be classed as disabled and in need of health services and rehabilitation.

It may not be before the Spring of 1989, in six months' time, when the refugees are expected to begin returning en masse, that the complete reconstruction plan will get into top gear.

The baseline from which it will work is low. Only one in seven Afghans can read, one of the lowest literacy levels in the world. Before 1973, when the monarchy was abolished, 85 per cent of the

population was rural and mainly engaged in agriculture.

With the social changes of the last decade, there is no guarantee that, even if sufficient small holdings are created under an equitable land reform, peasants will opt to return to their old agricultural occupation.

However, agriculture remains the backbone of the country, with its mainstay crops of wheat, maize, rice, barley, seed cotton, sugar cane, sugar beets, sesame seeds, melons and raisins. Together with sheep, goats, cattle, buffaloes and camels — agriculture made up more than 60 per cent of the gross national product.

This is no longer the case — and the U.N. programme envisages spending \$20 million in the first 18 months for agriculture alone. Three-quarters of this would go towards supplying seeds, fertilizer, farm tools and draught animals. The remainder is intended for the agricultural infrastructure, with emphasis on providing credit, veterinary and crop extension services, and the establishment of tree nurseries, both for fruit and fuelwood.

Much of the traditional irrigation system, which fed 70 per cent of Afghan farms, no longer functions. Some 40 per cent of the underground water channels — a technology of long, shallow tunnels carrying water from the rain-fed mountains to the arid plains — known as "karez" in Afghanistan and found throughout the Islamic world — have failed through neglect and military destruction, resulting in marked reduction in yields and even the abandonment of land on which irrigation is no longer possible.

Nearly \$100 million will be needed over five years to reestablish this vital resource.

Another priority is to cope with the four to five million mines which have been planted and distributed throughout Afghanistan, said to be approximately 28 different types and manufactured in countries which include the Soviet Union, USA, U.K., China and Italy. Not all are massive heavy-duty mines and thousands of children have been mutilated by anti-personnel mines which have been manufactured in the shape of toys, radios, butterflies and tablets of chocolate.

The U.N. coordinator plans to convene a team of multi-national specialists to advise on the removal of the mines, and to train teams of Afghans in the use of the specialised equipment needed for the work. Side by side, an education campaign would be undertaken, and probably broadcast by radio, to warn people — particularly children — of the dangers.

The success of these programmes depends on peace. As Prince Sadruddin summed up in a recent report: "This is primarily a task for the Afghan people themselves but they need international support. The return of peace to Afghanistan requires the implementation of major relief and rehabilitation projects capable of helping to revive the nation's economy and to ensure confidence in its future."

"The Afghans are proud, hard-working and industrious people who value self-reliance and enterprise. What is needed is a grassroots, people-oriented effort. The task at hand is to help them to help themselves, and not to encourage a new dependency on international aid" — Panos features.

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# IMF chief urges industrial growth to break poverty in Third World

PARIS (R) — IMF Governor Michel Camdessus said Friday that the industrial world had to foster economic growth to haul developing nations out of a cycle of poverty and debt.

He told the influential Club of Rome, which in the 1970s advocated a slowdown in economic growth, that the Third World could shake off its debt shackles by expanding economically, and the developed world had to help.

Camdessus, regarded as the world's top finance official in his post as head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), addressed the annual meeting of the club, a key group of government leaders, scientists, economists and businessmen.

The club, founded 20 years ago, seeks to influence national policies by recommending new strategies for solving world problems.

"It is only if growth is sustained in the industrialised countries of the developed world that the

## Study sees \$5b loss for OPEC

DUBAI (R) — OPEC oil revenue will drop \$5 billion this year because of low crude prices, the Dubai-based Emirates Industrial Bank said in a study on the oil market published Friday.

It said Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members were producing 11 per cent more oil in 1988 than last year but revenue would drop to \$85 billion from \$90 billion last year.

"The decline in oil prices came as an immediate reaction in the market to OPEC's violation of its agreed output ceiling," the state-owned bank said in its study.

Oil industry sources estimate current OPEC output at 21 million barrels per day (b/d), more than two million above the 18.5 million b/d demand for the group's oil.

"This decline (in revenues) will adversely affect many social and economic sectors, including light industries, in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states and other OPEC members," the study said.

The GCC links OPEC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar with non-OPEC Oman and Bahrain.

Gulf OPEC states produce around 43 per cent of the 13-member group's output, heavily contributing to the glut that drove spot market prices to around \$6 below OPEC's target price of \$18 per barrel.

The study said OPEC was again facing the chronic problems of a lack of a definite production strategy and quota violations by member states.

"It is better for OPEC to lower production in favour of higher revenues," the study said.

**Jordan Times**  
Tel: 667171-6

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## IN GRATITUDE:

The Society for Care of Neurological Patients & the Jordanian Cancer Society would like to express their appreciation and gratitude for the organising committee for the charity march in Amman, and to the government and official departments, Companies, Universities, Banks, Schools and Societies and to all the citizens.

Special gratitude to Nazek Hariri Centre and its employees - Petra Bank, Plaza Hotel - the Royal Jordanian - Pepsi Cola Co. - Roche Co. - Mithleb Haddad & Sons Co. - Toyota - Amin Kassar Co. (Apple Computer) - Subhi Jabri - ALNO Kitchens Co. - Philips Medical Equipment Co. - Mousa Yasin (Hakok Tyres) - Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. - Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. - Sybal Flowers and Gardens Flowers - Jordan Danish Dairy Co. - Ashour Cheung Gum - Lions - Rotary - Kasih Co. - 'We Care' Co. - Nuqul Bros Co. Ltd. (FINE).

major dangers ahead was the erection of national trade barriers.

"Every day we say we're all against protectionism and every day the industrial countries reinforce protectionism," he said.

"If we have growth in industrial countries, if we have a more open trade system, if we have an international monetary system that has been reformed... then our ambition to make sure that there is growth in the debtor countries despite their debt... becomes realistic," he said.

Founded in 1968 to bring together top thinkers and focus attention on long-term problems of global evolution, the Club of Rome leapt to prominence in the

early 1970s with the publication of its first report, "The Limits of Growth."

The report's underlying theme was that world resources were finite and could not support unending industrial growth.

Translated into 37 languages, the report reached an edition of 10 million and was seized upon by an emerging world environmental movement for the idea that food and energy supplies would run out unless there was an agreed halt in both economic expansion and population growth.

The idea took such strong root that it overshadowed the club's claims that "the Limits to Growth" represented just one of many divergent opinions among

its 100 co-opted members.

But Camdessus, without referring to the report, said growth was the only solution to cutting the \$1,200 billion Third World debt back to manageable proportions.

"A world-wide strategy for growth is indispensable," he said.

Present discussions between the West's major Group of Seven (G-7) nations revolved around beating a global economic cycle of expansion and recession, and keeping growth buoyant.

"Discussions are aimed at getting rid of this cycle and doing it while growth continues because we know that we can't simply get ourselves into another recession," Camdessus said.

## CBJ consolidates dinar stability

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two weeks after implementing Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) measures, the government has succeeded in restoring stability to the Jordanian dinar in the local market. CBJ Deputy Governor Maher Shukri was quoted as saying Saturday.

He said that he expected the U.S. dollar to fall to 400 fils against the Jordanian dinar in the medium term and that the local banking system has demonstrated "excellent cooperation" with the central bank to help bring about the current stability.

He told Al Dustour that the central bank intervened several times in the local market to calm the flurry in the market and pointed out that the CBJ did not request from commercial banks to stop opening letters of credit for merchants but that banks acted at their own discretion.

Shukri said he expected a decline in the dollar's value in inter-

national markets, describing this decline as a necessary adjustment of the American economy.

"It is normal that this decline manifests itself in the local market," he said.

He warned that people carrying dollars may face losses if they continued to keep their assets in dollars, pointing to speculators who bought the Iraqi dinar at 550 fils and are now selling it for 300 fils and the Lebanese pound which reached 350 pounds for the dollar, only to slide to 520 pounds.

The deputy governor said that the best investment of saving was buying shares of Jordanian companies and investing inside the Kingdom.

Commenting on reports that the banks have stopped opening letters of credit to businessmen upon central bank instructions, Shukri said the CBJ did not issue any instructions demanding that

banks stop these credits.

He explained that the move was a decision by the commercial banks themselves and that a freeze of credits during the flurry turned in favour of the banks and the credit applicants themselves.

The CBJ official said that the private sector maintained a surplus from exports and remittances from expatriates as well as investments, resident and non-resident deposits — enough to cover the needs of the private sector and to cover imports, treatment and travel spending.

"This situation calls for optimism because the private sector is capable of covering its needs while the public sector suffers a deficit especially after the decline of official Arab financial assistance," he noted.

Asked whether there were any new foreign exchange instructions to follow, he said that the economy was in need of some

time to absorb the consequences of the recent measures and that no new instructions were imminent.

On the rate adjustment of the dinar, he said there had been an overall cut of 14 per cent and that it came to adjust the dinar's exchange rate and protect the country's foreign exchange revenues.

Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce President Mohammad Asfour, said in a report published Saturday that the government's economic measures constituted a change in the government's priorities towards increasing the foreign exchange revenues and encouraging exports.

He pointed out that the measures would lead to increases in prices of many local and imported goods and an increase in customs duties, triggering a new wave of inflation that could be controlled.

## Jordan-Far East sea link gets full support

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport and Communications Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan Friday reiterated his ministry's support for all institutions involved in the transport sector in Jordan.

Answering a question about the ministry's position towards the National Shipping Lines (NSL) plan to operate a sea route linking Jordan with the Far East, Haj Hassan said such a plan was more than welcome because it reflects positively on the Jordanian economy.

He also pledged the ministry's full support for such a plan. The NSL has undertaken a feasibility study of its plan to operate a seafare linking Jordan with East Asia and found out that approximately 42 per cent of Jordan's imports, by containers or otherwise, come from the Far East.

This shows that the Far East ranks second after the United States in the volume of Jordanian imports.

In addition to this, the study noted that Jordan exports more than two million tonnes of phosphates to the Far East.

## Jordan sends first cement shipment to Egypt

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The first consignment of Jordanian cement has left Aqaba for Egypt in implementation of a Jordanian-Egyptian agreement reached last July on exchange of goods.

Under the agreement, Jordan will sell Egypt \$28 million worth of cement, and in return Egypt will sell Jordan rice and aluminium together worth \$28 million, according to Ministry of Industry and Trade Secretary-General Mohammad Saqqaf, who held talks on trade exchanges in Cairo earlier this month.

The agreement stipulates that a total of 750,000 tonnes of Jordanian cement will be shipped to Egypt at the rate of 62,000 tonnes a month over a period of 12 months.

## JPC to help handle Iraqi cooking oil

AQABA (Petra, J.T.) — Jordanian Ports Corporation (JPC) Director-General Eid Al Fayez Saturday discussed with representatives of shipping companies in Japan, Malaysia and Singapore matters related to the transportation of cooking oil to Iraq via Aqaba.

Fayez promised that JPC will do all it can to facilitate the transportation process.

Aqaba serves as a main port for the importation of Iraqi goods which are transported by land to Iraqi destinations. Aqaba also serves as a port for exporting Iraqi crude oil.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Czech economist warns of imbalance

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — A leading Czechoslovak economist has warned that continued massive growth in the nation's outmoded heavy industries will prevent the rise of a normally functioning market and strangle economic reform before it starts.

Valtr Komarek said Czechoslovakia's economy shows "structural and global imbalance and permanent deficit" in both consumer and industrial markets. Komarek described current plans for new construction of nuclear and other power plants, chemical and metallurgical plants as "gigantic for a small country." Komarek said it "will be impossible to achieve an economic balance and a new, decisive status for the consumer" if industrial investment proceeds as planned. "If the hypertrophy of heavy industry is not relatively quickly and drastically broken, it will not be possible to achieve the moral functioning of the market and the development of reforms will be hamstrung from the start," he said.

### Poll reports wide support of ECU

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Almost 90 per cent of European Community (EC) business leaders favour the European Currency Unit (ECU) as a common EC currency, according to the results of a survey. But while on average 88 per cent of business leaders favour the ECU, the survey of 1,036 executives found far fewer use the 10-year-old currency and many admit knowing little about it.

"While 47 per cent of Italian (business) leaders have already used the ECU, the figures are only five per cent in the Netherlands and Great Britain," said the survey. In particular, the Deutsche mark is still often perceived as a more competitive instrument, particularly from the viewpoint of parity stability or of managing cash flow in foreign currency terms," it added. The ECU represents a basket of the values of various EC currencies, listed in relation to their respective economic weights. The ECU was favoured as a single EC currency by 60 per cent of executives in West Germany, 79 per cent of business leaders in Britain and by as much as 98 per cent in Italy.

### China to import fewer consumer goods

BEIJING (AP) — China will import fewer automobiles and other expensive consumer goods and ban purchases of foreign liquors and canned soft drinks next year as part of a drive to make better use of its foreign currency, a senior official has said.

Wang Pingqin, vice minister of economic relations and trade, was quoted in the journal International Business as saying China will give priority to importing raw materials and technology to make the fullest possible use of the country's foreign currency, the official Xinhua news agency said Tuesday. Wang also urged local authorities in charge of foreign trade to crack down on profiteering, and said the central government next year will exercise stricter control over local management of foreign currency. China already strictly limits imports of expensive consumer goods such as passenger cars and household electrical appliances by imposing high tariffs.

### Moscow to free share ownership

NEW YORK (R) — The Soviet Union, eager to lure more Western investment, has decided to allow foreign companies to own a controlling interest in Soviet joint ventures, Moscow's top foreign trade official said in an interview with the New York Times published Friday.

Konstantin Katushev, minister of foreign economic relations, was quoted by the paper as saying that new laws to be introduced early next year would eliminate the current limit of 49 per cent foreign ownership and ease other restrictions on Western business operations in the Soviet Union. Katushev predicted that the new laws would not set any specific limit on foreign ownership, the paper said.

### Olympic Airways buys 3 Boeing 767s

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Olympic Airways, the state-run carrier, will buy three Boeing 767-200s jetliners for a total of \$180 million, the airline announced Friday. Under an agreement signed Thursday, Boeing will deliver the wide-bodied jetliners from January-March 1990, the announcement said. Olympic chose the Boeings in July over the European-made Airbus 300 and 310, on the ground that a 767 costs \$48 million less than an Airbus. The Greek airline Thursday also signed an agreement to fit the aircraft with Pratt and Whitney jet engines rather than the General Electric Turboprops normally used on Boeing aircraft, the announcement said.

### UAE seeks more nationals in banks

ABU DHABI (R) — Commercial banks in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have been asked to employ more UAE nationals, a newspaper said Saturday. The emirates' target is to replace all expatriates with nationals in the UAE's 40 local and foreign banks, the Sharjah-based Al Khaleej newspaper reported. The newspaper quoted deputy governor of the UAE central bank Sheikh Mohammad bin Sultan Al Dahiri as saying nationals accounted for only 6.3 per cent of commercial banks staff. "We have asked banks to raise that level to 10 per cent and we hope this will be done before the end of the year," Al Khaleej reported him as saying. "As part of our plan, we have stipulated new bank branches should have 20 per cent of national employees," he said.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday's Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	442.0	444.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	351.7	353.5
Pound Sterling	783.2	787.1	Dutch guilder	221.3	222.4
Deutschmark	249.5	250.7	Swedish crown	71.8	72.2
Swiss franc	296.2	297.7	Italian lira (for 100)	33.5	33.7
French franc	73.0	73.4	Belgian franc (for 100)	119.0	119.6

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for Oct. 29, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	499650	JD 1224343	504
Top three companies:			
Cairo-Amman Bank	20000	JD 560000	1
Arab Bank Limited	1100	JD 143033	41
Darco for Investment and Housing	194368	JD 115747	102
Parallel market:	11129	JD 9854	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	660151	Amman Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	946173
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordan Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

## Arab businessmen to assess role in Iraq reconstruction

DANMAM, Saudi Arabia (R) — More than 200 businessmen and contractors from Gulf Arab states will visit Iraq next week to assess how they can help with post-war reconstruction, a business group said Saturday.

Mohammad Abdullah Al Mulla, secretary general of the Union of Arab Gulf Chambers of Commerce, said in a statement a 220-member team from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

would visit Basra and Baghdad from Nov. 5 to 9.

The statement, carried by the Saudi Press Agency and local newspapers, said the group would tour areas damaged in Iraq's eight-year conflict with Iran and discuss projects.

"We do not ignore the competition of foreign companies but that does not stop us from proving that we have national Gulf companies which already have proved their ability and competence," Ashraf Al Awsat newspaper quoted Mulla as saying.

Most of the six GCC states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — supported Iraq during the war.

Japan's Institute of Middle East Economics has estimated that foreign engineers and construction firms could expect orders worth more than \$100 billion from Iraq alone when rebuilding started in earnest.

## Bank wins court order against Galadari firm

DUBAI (R) — A Dubai court Saturday ordered a local business family to pay outstanding debts of 401 million dirhams (\$109 million) to the Union Bank of the Middle East Ltd (UBME), a bank spokesman said.

He said the Appeal Court turned down an appeal by A.R.E. Galadari and Brothers, a prominent property-owning and trading firm, against an earlier ruling by a lower court.

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## Warsaw Pact proposes 35-nation summit on conventional arms cuts

BUDAPEST (AP) — Warsaw Pact foreign ministers Saturday called for a 35-nation conference to work towards reductions in conventional weapons and the size of armies in both East and West Europe, the state news agency MTI said.

The summit proposal, issued for the first time by the Soviet bloc military alliance, came as the foreign ministers ended a two-day meeting Saturday, MTI reported.

But the foreign ministers' proposal didn't specify which nations should attend such an all-European summit conference or how it would work within the framework of previously proposed talks only among nations in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Warsaw Pact alliances.

During Saturday's morning session, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze also briefed the other ministers on West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's recent visit to Moscow, the news agency reported.

The ministers' statement said the European-wide summit

should examine how to reduce the size of armed forces and number of conventional weapons.

The 16 NATO and seven Warsaw Pact countries are now finishing negotiations on a mandate for such talks, which will be part of a final document of the 35-nation Helsinki follow-up conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Representatives of the two military alliances have failed in 14 years to achieve any results from the mutual and balanced force reduction talks (MBFR) in Vienna.

The review conference began in 1986, but disputes over human rights and other provisions have delayed the conference's conclusion for months.

In their Budapest declaration,

the foreign ministers said measures worked out in negotiations between East and West should "ultimately cover the activity of all elements of armed forces — ground, air and naval forces — of the states participating in the process of security and cooperation in Europe."

The seven Warsaw Pact countries also proposed:

— Limits on the size, duration and frequency of manoeuvres, the banning of large-scale manoeuvres and limitations on deployment of troops and material.

— Early announcements and restrictions on air and naval operations, along with the creation of "confidence and security zones" in Europe and adjoining seas.

— Talks on military doctrines, the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, and the establishment of a European information and contact centre for the prevention of surprise attacks.

— A set of measures to increase open discussion among East Bloc and NATO countries

## Club of Rome urges personal responsibility in solving world problems

PARIS (AP) — The Club of Rome ended its 20th anniversary conference Friday with an appeal to people everywhere to take personal responsibility for helping solve the world's problems.

The club, whose 100 members are drawn from 51 countries, made its name with its first report "Limits to growth," warning of the dangers of the unbounded expansion of consumption and waste.

The four-day conference to mark the anniversary dealt with an array of interrelated problems — hunger, unemployment, overpopulation, pollution, national debts, and others — under the umbrella title, "The Great Transition: Reasons to Live and to Hope in a New Global Society."

"There are reasons to hope, but only if each of us fulfills his responsibility," Secretary-General Bertrand Schneider said, when asked to sum up the conference's conclusions. "Everyone is convinced of his rights. They must be more convinced of their responsibilities and their duties."

He said next year's celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man in France was an occasion "to think about the duties and responsibilities of man," especially regarding the poverty still rampant in most of the world.

The club did not adopt resolutions or issue formal statements, but club President Alexander King of Britain summarised the meeting in a closing speech, and King and Schneider gave their impressions of the sense of the conference at a news conference.

"All these things are very easy to say and very, very difficult to do anything about," King told reporters.

Speakers at the sessions included Michel Camdessus, director-general of the International Monetary Fund, former President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and such club members as Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, former Swiss President Kurt Furgler and Nobel Prize-winning chemist Ilya Prigogine of the Free University of Brussels and the University of Texas.

## Soviets postpone launch of shuttle

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union space programme suffered a setback Saturday after a system failure indefinitely delayed the maiden flight of the country's first reusable shuttle.

A last-minute system malfunction prevented the scheduled blast-off from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

The unmanned Buran (Snowstorm) shuttle, mounted piggyback on the giant Energia booster rocket, had been due to lift off at 0323 GMT before the countdown was halted in the final stages, the official news agency TASS reported.

It initially said the launch would be delayed for four hours but later announced an indefinite postponement.

"At the final pre-launch stage of the Energia booster rocket and orbital craft Buran there was a malfunction in the work of one of the launch systems," the agency said.

"In connection with this, the command was automatically

given for all operations to cease. Work is currently under way to eliminate the problems that have arisen."

TASS said a new date and time for the launch would be announced later, suggesting that the flight could be delayed for some days rather than hours. Western experts estimate it could take three days to restart the countdown.

The postponement was the third setback in the Soviet space programme in recent weeks. Last month, a double malfunction in the landing system of a manned Soyuz-TM module made it miss its reentry point and left the crew marooned a day in space.

There was no further mishap and the Soyuz-TM eventually landed on target, to the considerable relief of officials.

That incident happened only days after the Soviet Union announced it had lost radio contact with the first of two probes to the planet Mars, launched two months earlier.

## COLUMNIST

### Cambridge 'sexist' language dropped

CAMBRIDGE (R) — Cambridge University's 779-year-old rule book is to be purged of sexist language. Academics at this bastion of English tradition voted 348 to 260 Friday night to end the use of the words "he," "his" and "himself" to describe members of both sexes in the 1,153-page historic statutes and ordinances. The rulebook, translated from the original Latin into English in the 19th century, will soon meet modern standards by including "she," "her" and "herself," university officials said. Almost half of Cambridge's students are women.

### Von Bulow auction fetches millions

NEW YORK (R) — In a postscript to a scandal in which Danish aristocrat Claus von Bulow was accused of trying to kill his heirless wife, furnishings from their Rhode Island mansion fetched nearly \$4.4 million at auction Friday. Earnings from the two-day sale ending Saturday at Sotheby's auction house will go to the children of heiress Martha (Sunny) von Bulow, who has been in a coma since 1979. Her husband Claus was acquitted in 1985 in a retrial on charges that he had twice tried to kill his wife with insulin injections.

### Columnist wins Pinocchio award

DANNEBROG, Nebraska (AP) — The National Liar's Hall of Fame has issued its annual Pinocchio award to a farm columnist who said the drought was so bad in Ohio that a Roman Catholic priest tried to turn wine back into water. Russell Hoy, a columnist for the Ohio Farmer, won the prize Friday. Politicians were ineligible for the award. "We have a rule that politicians can't participate, only amateurs," said Roger Welsch, the hall's founder and an expert in Nebraska folklore. Even Vice-President George Bush was asked to keep his distance from the competition crowning the teller of this year's tallest tale.

### Beethoven recordist wins award

NEW YORK (AP) — Pianist Murray Perahia flew from London to accept an award as classical recording artist of the year in the second Mumm Champagne Classical Music Awards at New York's Lincoln Centre. Conductor Sir Georg Solti was honoured at the ceremony for record of the year for Wagner's "Lohengrin." Perahia received his award for his recording of Beethoven's "piano concerto number five."

### Custom-made cassettes

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Music lovers can now custom-make their own music cassettes, mixing and matching various artists, using a device in record stores that crosses a jukebox with digital technology. The new gadget, in U.S. record stores Monday, has drawn mixed reviews from some major record companies, which fear it may cut into album sales, and some are not participating. Customers can select from up to 2,500 songs. A store clerk punches in the buyer's selections, in the order chosen, and the customer gets a 90-minute tape with up to 25 songs. The cost is \$.50 to \$1.25 a song. The store's copy of the music is recorded on an optical disk, allowing all those songs to be copied onto the tape in just five minutes.

### Flynt denies role in murder plot

LOS ANGELES (R) — A lawyer for publisher Larry Flynt dismissed Thursday as absurd police claims that Flynt tried to pay a self-described soldier of fortune to kill four men including Frank Sinatra and playboy publisher Hugh Hefner. "Clearly, Mr. Flynt has never employed anyone to kill any other person," the lawyer, Alan Isaacman, said. "It's the most absurd story I've heard." Captain Robert Grimm, head of the homicide bureau of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, said Flynt, publisher of the sexually explicit Hustler magazine, wrote a \$1 million cheque to a man named Mitchell Werbell in November 1983 for the alleged assassination attempts. Flynt's business manager immediately stopped payment on the alleged cheque and Werbell, 65, died of a heart attack in Los Angeles a month later, Grimm said. Grimm said he was uncertain of the motives of the alleged plot to kill Sinatra, Hefner and Bob Guccione, publisher of Penthouse magazine.



Soviet militiamen form a human chain to cordon off protesters during a recent demonstration by unofficial groups in Moscow

## Soviet deputies defy tradition

MOSCOW (AP) — A group of Soviet legislators made history Friday night by casting "no" votes in the traditionally unanimous Supreme Soviet.

The dissenters were only 31 among more than 1,400 legislators, so the measures up for a vote — decrees restricting street demonstrations — passed easily.

Normally, the Supreme Soviet unanimously approves all the proposals handed down by its ruling Presidium between twice-yearly legislative sessions. The chamber in the grand Kremlin palace is not even equipped with electronic voting equipment. The dissenters simply raised their hands long enough for aides to rush around the auditorium and count.

Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who has encouraged free debate in his drive for more democracy, watched from his position on the dais along with other government and Communist Party leaders.

The objections came on a pair of decrees that have been used for the past three months to restrict demonstrations and protests. One gives broad power to control demonstrations to paramilitary police. Protesters have accused the force of beating them.

The vote on that measure was announced to the deputies as 1,348 in favour, 31 opposed, and 24 abstentions. Soviet television reported one less yes vote and only four abstentions. There was no explanation for the discrepancy.

The second law requires advance permission for demonstrations. It has been used to ban any gathering that doesn't meet the approval of local authorities.

That vote was announced to deputies as 1,368 in favour, 13 opposed and four abstentions. Television reported three fewer abstentions.

The broadcast reported the votes without commenting on

their rarity. Despite the deputies' overwhelming support for the two laws, hundreds of them laughed and smiled as Soviet news photographers rushed to record the momentous sight of individual legislators raising their hands to vote "no."

The Supreme Soviet took its first step away from rubber-stamp duties in closed committee meetings in May, when it amended a government proposal on the taxation of cooperatives. However, the final version passed unanimously in the public session.

The Supreme Soviet could move further toward democracy next month when it considers a proposal to hold multiple-candidate elections to a new national parliament.

The leadership apparently had been expecting Friday's dissent, as the two laws were pulled out of a package of Presidium actions for separate votes.

## Bad omens haunt Dukakis

PLEASANT HILLS (R) — A half dozen buzzards soared ominously over the podium at Diablo Valley College where Michael Dukakis was telling supporters not to give up hope of a comeback victory Nov. 8.

The birds circled for a few moments above the Democratic presidential candidate, then flew off.

The incident was one in a series of bad omens that have touched the Massachusetts governor's campaign since his lacklustre performance in the second presidential debate two weeks ago.

National opinion polls show him far behind the Republican candidate, Vice-President George Bush, with time running out in the campaign. Other surveys show him trailing by about three-to-one in estimates of the

state-by-state electoral vote that will actually determine the election.

Comedians have made him the subject of ridicule and political pundits have been writing post-mortems about what went wrong.

"His travelling press corps is measuring the corpse for the shroud," wrote David Nyhan of the Boston Globe.

But now, only 10 days before voters make their decision, Dukakis has honed a cutting message depicting Bush as spokesman of the rich who has twisted and distorted his rival's record for political gain.

Dukakis sides say their candidate has finally seized the initiative and their internal polls show voters gravitating towards him — a finding not confirmed by independent polls.



Prince Charles

## Charles hits face of British cities

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, showing a taste for the palatial but disregard for royal protocol, has attacked the modern face of British cities in an impassioned television programme he crafted himself.

The heir to Britain's throne said post-war developers had built "godforsaken cities" filled with huge, blank and impersonal modern buildings.

Prince Charles narrated and wrote "A Vision of Britain," a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) television programme aired during prime time Friday night.

Taking viewers on a grand tour of urban landscapes, he said: "In our time, it's a lucky city, especially in Britain, that doesn't have its heart torn out and thrown away."

The Prince's remarks recalled a scathing attack on British architects last December, when he accused them of having done more damage to London than Hitler's bombers did during the World War II blitz.

Prince Charles, who will be 40 next month, used one of London's most famous landmarks, Saint Paul's Cathedral, to illustrate what he feels is right and wrong with British architecture.

Balancing on a launch on the river Thames, Prince Charles said that Saint Paul's and its magnificent dome, had been ruined by a "jostling scrum of skyscrapers." In contrast, he praised the palace of Westminster, housing Britain's parliament.

In a sort of blueprint for Britain, he called for more buildings that have grown out of the country's rich architectural tradition and which are in harmony with nature.

## Fear of fear dominates convention

BOSTON (AP) — If flying in an airplane makes you unbearably dizzy, David Barlow will spin you in a chair until the room dances. If a subway ride makes your heart race, he'll give you coffee to simulate the sensation of panic until you overcome it.

Barlow, a psychologist who teaches at the State University of New York at Albany, was among the 420 experts and phobics gathered Friday for a weekend convention on the fear of fear itself.

The objective of the ninth national conference and training institute on phobias and related anxiety disorders is to find a safe for discomfort widely suffered but not entirely understood.

Barlow knows of what he speaks. About 10 years ago, he

was under the stress of a new job when he panicked at giving a speech. He cured himself by jogging and orating at the same time to stimulate and overcome the breathlessness of sudden anxiety.

He developed this technique into a treatment in which the physical sensations of anxiety and panic are recreated, based on the theory that people who suffer anxiety attacks are hypersensitive to their bodily reactions.

As a consequence, these people monitor themselves, vigilantly waiting for another panic attack. When attacks occur, an interior dialogue rages: Is this pounding heart just a healthy muscle or is it the irrational foreboding of some unknown disaster?

Patients at Barlow's clinic are taught to reinforce rational

thoughts over the irrational fears. Anxiety attacks were believed for a long time to be a heart condition. Now, psychologists recognise that these experiences can lead to phobias — irrational, excessive and persistent fears.

Phobias focus on specific situations that cause anxiety, such as flying, subways, crowds or driving. There is the dizzying panic of vertigo that can strike on a mountaintop or an escalator, or the loss of voice at having to speak in public, the number one fear, according to Jerilyn Ross, president of the Phobia Society of America.

Her organisation is sponsoring the convention with Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School.

## Organ trade swells some pockets but breeds fierce controversy

By Bjorn Edlund Reuter

BONN — Broke? Sell a kidney, suggests a West German entrepreneur.

A scheme to match bankrupt but healthy people with the rich and ailing has Bonn government officials and state prosecutors up in arms.

But the unusual business idea of Rainer Rene Adelmann von Adelmansfelden, Baron von Godin, seems to be perfectly legal, says Manfred Steinbach of the Health Ministry.

"There is no single statute of law that can simply be pulled out to stop his activity," Steinbach said. Adelmann founded his "organo bureau" after Frankfurt city authorities last May closed down his agency which tried to sell babies from the Third World for adoption in West Germany.

Scouring bankruptcy notices, he offers broke businessmen 80,000 marks (\$44,000) for a kidney, telling them it is medically proven that one healthy kidney is enough.

Selling a kidney, he says in a brochure, is the way back into solvency. "If you don't have the guts for a life of crime, if your courage isn't up to the big break-in, the bank heist or a new life abroad."

"Even if the recipient of the kidney does not survive — you will, both medically and financially."

"And really, you don't have many other options," he says.

Six bankrupt businessmen had already taken up his offer, he told the Stuttgarter Zeitung newspaper. The operations have not yet taken place.

West German health authorities say 4,000 kidney transplants are needed yearly but only 1,700 are carried out, due to a lack of donors.

Around five per cent of the performed operations use kidneys from close family members, the only five donors accepted under West German doctors' code of ethics.

The controversy over Adelmann's scheme and international organ trafficking prompted a clinic in Munich to suspend transplant surgery involving kidneys from live donors.

Steinbach of the Bonn Health Ministry said that if Adelmann was allowed to continue, the "noble act of donating would be ruined by being turned into a business."

He said Bonn hoped to plug existing legal loopholes soon. When they had done so, the government planned to urge a World Health Organisation (WHO) campaign against "the organ mafia."

In Brazilian newspapers destitute people often advertise human organs for sale. In some Asian cities, modern clinics openly offer transplant operations with kidneys from live donors.

The outcry has left Adelmann apparently unflinched. In his mid-30s, the Baron is no stranger to causing controversy. He styles himself as "a specialist in legal loopholes," but is reluctant to discuss his organ business with the media.

Before his baby agency, he sold noble titles and was the founder of The Federation of German Foreign Legionnaires.

Adelmann created an "Association for Mutual Human Assistance" parallel to his organ bureau. To enter his kidney scheme as a donor or a buyer, customers must pay 100 marks (\$55) for association membership.

A state prosecutor Guenter Spitz said: "Members really are paying for pipe dreams because they know that the transaction can't possibly take place."

But Adelmann says in his brochure that his transplants would not be carried out in West Germany, where they would be illegal.

Peter Knuth, a top official of the West German Medical Association, is pessimistic about chances of stopping the organ trade and said public perceptions on health could be damaged.

"Citizens will get the impression that health can be bought for money," he said.

Knuth said the only way to stop the business would be for more people to sign pledges to donate their organs at death.

"That would knock the bottom out of the live organ market."

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Supreme Soviet to meet

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet, will hold a special session at the end of November to discuss reform of the country's state structure and legal system, TASS reported Saturday. The agenda for the session, opening Nov. 29, indicated it might not discuss the constitutional reforms proposed by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Quoting a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, TASS said the deputies would discuss "improving the structure and activities of the organs of state power and of the legal systems" and "elections of people's deputies." An official calendar for new legislation issued in August said the November session would discuss a draft law on changes to the constitution that would provide for a new-style parliament to be in almost permanent session.

### Lisbon embassies to strike

LISBON (AP) — Employees at Portuguese embassies worldwide were called on to begin a week-long strike next Wednesday to protest low pay, the Federation of Public Workers' Unions said Friday. "The strike has been called to protest the foreign ministry's reticence in bringing employees' salaries up to date, and will affect all workers of non-diplomatic status," a spokesman for the federation said. One employee at the Portuguese Embassy in London, who asked not to be identified, said employees had received a call to strike by the federation but did not yet know how they would respond. Embassy employees are owed back pay from months ago and have been promised a 10 per cent pay raise, the worker in London said.

### Mexico seizes cocaine

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico (AP) — Army troops on

a training mission have discovered nearly 5,000 kilograms of cocaine stashed in a cave in the rugged Sierra Madre mountains. Mexican Army Colonel Salvador Bejaralo Gomez said Friday the troops came across the cocaine Thursday afternoon near the town of Buenaventura, about 200 kilometres north of Chihuahua, capital of the northern state by the same name. Earlier Friday, the Excelsior news service quoted a federal police commander as saying that police had discovered the cocaine. Excelsior said the drug was worth an estimated \$3 billion. Bejaralo said he could not provide an estimate of the value of the cocaine, which was stuffed in large canvas bags. The drug was taken to an army base in Chihuahua and will be destroyed next week, Bejaralo said by telephone from Chihuahua. Military officials did not know who hid the cocaine inside the cave and no one was arrested, Bejaralo said.

### Mrs. Marcos won't flee

HONOLULU (AP) — Imelda Marcos said she invited U.S. officials to fly with her to New York Saturday as proof she would not flee the United States to avoid federal racketeering charges. However, she said she and her husband, deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, someday expect to return to their homeland. "There are rumours that once airborne and out of radar range, I might flee out of the United States," Mrs. Marcos said in a prepared statement released by a spokesman late Friday. "In order to assure everybody of our destination, I am inviting the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Federal Aviation Administration to have their men accompany us in the plane," she said. "In addition, I wish to state that since we were brought here, we expect to be brought back to our country as our human right to dignity." U.S. Attorney Dan Bent said no federal officials would accompany Mrs. Marcos on the private jet that a Honolulu tobacco heiress loaned for the 8,000-kilometre journey.